THE PEACE of JUSTICE,

OR,

The Authoritie of a JUSTICE of PEACE:

Anciently eſtabliſhed amongſt the firſt Principles of the fundamental Laws of *England*, under the the names of *Conſervators*, &c.

Continually Confirmed by *Parliaments* from time to time; but eſtſoon over-born by corrupt ſuperiorities, till now reſtored to its priſtine Libertie, by *The Keepers of the Libertie of ENGLAND* by Authoritie of *Parliament*: and lately ſet forth by their ſeveral Commiſſions under the great Seal of *England*, directed to the Chiefrains of the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Liberties thereof:

One of which, being for the Liberties of *Weſtminſter* and S. *Martins* le Grand *London*, is herein Engliſhed, Interpoſed, and Poſt-ſcribed with ſome reaſons extracted out of Statutes, and ſother Authours, for the better underſtanding, and ſatisfaction of all whom it may concern.

By JOHN JONES, of the *Neyath*, in Com. *Brecon* Gent.

Nulla ſalus Bello, Pacem te poſcimus omnes.

London, Printed by *W. Bentley*, for *W. Shears* at the *Bible* in S. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1650.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

To the
HONOURABLE
COLLONEL
THOMAS PRIDE,
One of the *Justices* of the *Peace* for the Countie of *Middlesex*, Liberties of *westminster*, and S. *Martins* le Grand *Lond.* &c.

SIR,

HAving dedicated my former Treatise, intituled, Judges Judged out of their own mouthes, to all the people of England universally, now in respect of the integritie I have found

in your ſelf, in behalf of them all, to cauſe that to paſs the Preſs, *for the view and good of all; I thought my ſelf bound in dutie to devote this Tractate of* Peace *to your ſelf that are one of the* Juſtices *of* Peace, *named in the* Commiſſion *which I have here choſen to Engliſh, and to Comment upon, to my beſt abilitie, in ſo ſhort a time as I had ſince it came to my hands, to diſpatch it before your departure to your Rendezvouſe.*

Sir, I beſeech you be pleaſed to give me leave to paſs it under your name, & vouchſafe to accept ſo ſimple a gift, of an heartie giver : The

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ſubject concerneth both Peace *and* War, *and cannot be ſafely protected from the Enemies of either, (whereof* Peace *hath too many) but by a man eminent for his power, and intereſt in both, with this difference obſerved by* Cræſus *king of* Lidea, That in times of *Peace*, Sons buried their Fathers, but in times of *War*, Fathers buried their Sons. *And ſo much precedence to be given to* Peace *before* War, *as to* Mercie *before* Juſtice, *neither of which can ſubſiſt, one without the other, but well conſiſt both together, as the God of* Peace, *and Lord of* Hoſts, *are but the ſelf ſame*

Deitie, united in the Spirit of God, which whereſoever it is, there is Libertie, 2. Cor. 3. 17. *Which Libertie God grant* England.

So wiſheth and prayeth,

Your daily Oratour,

JOHN JONES.

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The

The Commission.

THE Keepers of the Liberty of ENGLAND, by Authoritie of PARLIAMENT, To William Lenthal Speaker of the Parliament; Thomas Lord Fairfax, Lord General of the Army raised for the Parliament; John Bradshaw, Lord President of the Council; Bouldred Whitlock, Richard Keeble, John Lisle, Lords Commissioners of the great Seal of ENGLAND; Robert Earl of Warwick; Charls Earl of Notingham; William Earl of Salisbury; Basil Earl of Denbigh; William Lord Gray of Wark; William Viscount Monson; Henry Vane the elder Knight; Henry Rolles, Chief Justice assigned to hold Pleas before us in the upper Bench; Oliver S. John, Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; John Wild, Chief Baron of the publick Exchequer; Edward Prideaux, Attorney general of the Common-wealth; Edward Powel Knight and Baronet; Humphrey Foster Baronet; John Danvers Knight; Henry Vane the younger Knight; John Hippesley Knight; John Thorowgood Knight; Henry Holcroft Knight; Humphrey Edwardes; Laurence Whitaker; John Brown; Henry Scobel, Clerk of the Parliament;

Edward Birkhead, George Manley, Roger Hill, John Trenchard, Michael Oldisworth, John Moor, Thomas Latham, John Hooker, Thomas Pride, Thomas Herbert, Thomas Falconbridge, John Helyn, Edward Carter, Silvanus Taylor, John Humphreys, William Powel, Arthur Squib the younger, and Samuel Gooken Esquires.

Know you, that we have assigned you, and every of you, together, and apart, Justices, for Conservation of the Peace within the Libertie of the late Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of S. Peter Westminster, for the Citie, Burrough, and Town of Westminster, in the Countie of Middlesex: And for S. Martins *le Grand* London. And to keep, and cause to be kept, all Ordinances and Statutes made, and provided for the good of the Publick Peace, and for the Conservation thereof, and for the quiet rule and government of the People in all and singular the Articles therein contained, within the said Liberties, as well within Libertie as without, according to the Force, Form, and effect of the same.

And to Chastice and punish all and singular Delinquents against the form of the said Ordinances, or Statutes, or any of them, within the said Liberties, according to the form of the said Ordinances, or Statutes is ordained to be done. And to cause to come before you, or any of you, all those which did, or shall threaten any of the people to hurt them in their bodies, or to burn their houses, to find sufficient

sufficient securitie of the Peace, of Good-behaviour towards all men; and if they refuse to find such securitie, then to cause them to be safely kept in Prison, until they find such said securitie.

Thus far this commission extendeth to the execution of such Ordinances and Statutes, as onely concern the Peace, and Good-behaviour, of which there are very many, and some of them executable by one Justice, and some not; but in case of necessitie, for the speedie prevention, or suppression of unlawfull Assemblies, forceable Entries, Riots, and Outrages, and for the correction of Ale-sellers, Gamesters, Profaners of the Lords day, common Swearers, Drunkards, *&c.* one Justice next at hand is sooneſt had, and most bound, required, and authorized by the words, *you or any of you*, in this Commission, to do that duty: And also by the words of the Statute, 34. *Ed.* 3. 1. upon which this Article is grounded, to bind to the Peace, or Good-behaviour any that shall threaten violence to others, by sword fire, or other means: see *Crom. J. P.* fol. 128. And thus far, and further *Interp.*

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did extend the authoritie of *Conſervatours* of the Peace before *Mag. Chart.* or any Laws were written in theſe caſes, the fulneſs of which authoritie was ſupplied (in what it wanted, by the expreſs words of ſuch a large Commiſſion as this,) by implication of a few words, in a ſhort one, as you may read in the beginning of *Lamb, J. P.* briefly importing, that no power or authoritie of law, ought to be wanting in any Juſtice of Peace, to perform the duty of his office, for it is Law it ſelf, that no man ſhall want the means, to perform that which the law requiſeth to be performed by him: So that if *Peace* could not be maintained without War, a *Conſervatour* of the Peace, had the power of his Countie, to inable him that way, and ſo a Juſtice of Peace hath ſtill. And *Edward* the 3^d^, that firſt changed the name of *Conſervatours* to *Juſtices*, and aſſumed both the naming and chuſing of ſuch officers from the people (who formerly chuſe them, and all other officers of truſt in their full Counties, in every ſhire, and Kings onely granted Commiſſions to ſuch as were ſo choſen, and altered

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those Commissions at the peoples request, whensoever they pleased to alter their officers;) did make his choice of such Justices, (although to his own ends, yet very wisely,) of such persons, as were best affected by the people for their known integrities amongst them, and most resolute and able to keep under his Laws, and Rule, those Lords and former Superiours both of Law and Justice, whom he had subjected more by his sword and policie, than right at that time; and therefore joined these Justices in Commission with Lords and Judges, that they might be their equals in government so long as they behaved themselves well, and their superiours by the same power to govern and chastise them, whensoever they misbehaved themselves: for Lords, Judges, and Justices of all sorts may, and too often do transgress the laws, as other men, and so of equals or Superiours, become subject to the justice of their associats in Commission (reputed otherways their inferiours;) being transfigured from Superiour Judges of the Law, to Inferiour Trespassers against it, Indictable by their Peers,

Peers, of the Counties, wherein they offend, and punishable in the Court, where their Indictments are taken, as you may read in the Stat. 2. *Ed.* 3. 8. 18. *Ed.* 3. 3. and 20. *Ed.* 3. 1. abridged by *Rast.* fol. 227. which (though rarely practised) can be no more strange to Lawyers, than when for false judgements 44 Judges, were hanged in one year, whose names and causes in brief, you may find in *Horns* Mirror of Justice, P. 239. 240. 241. and 242. Nor for Divines, than when an Arch-Angel, was by verdict of his Peers, and equals, the rest of the Arch-Angels, and judgement both of them, and of the Angels that were his inferiours, doomed from Heaven to hell, from perpetual joy, to everlasting torment; and transformed from an Angel of light, to a Prince of darkness. Nor need it be a wonder to any that know the lawfull descent of inheritance, from the elder brother, that dies without issue of his bodie, to his next living brother; for what is a Judge that ceases to do justice, or doth injustice without regard of his oath or conscience, but a dead man in his judgement? whose judicature thereupon descends, and

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spirit passes (as *Sauls* to *David*) to the next chosen vessell of justice, that neither will nor can but judge himself to death, when detected to himself, to be thereof worthy, as *David* did when discovered by *Nathan*, how he had trespassed against *Uriah*. Well therefore did *Edward* the 3.d call them Justices in *abstracto*, whom he assigned to do justice in *Concreto*, & not Justicers or Judges, as *Glandvil* saith, their ancient name was Justices, to mind them not onely to do, but to be justice it self to all men without respect of persons, otherwise than to value them for their Crimes, and those so much the greater by how much the Actors are, and would be so esteemed. Justices of Peace therefore sworn and authorized to be Justices indeed, and to proceed according to the force, form, and effect, of the Ordinances, Statutes, Laws, and customs of *England*, so far as this Commission declareth they are, ought to be so sincere and severe in the execution thereof, as to perjure themselves for no man.

We have also assigned you, and every two, or more of you, (whereof we Commiss.

we will William Leythall, Thomas Lord Fairfax, John Bradshaw, Boulstred Whitlock, Richard Keeble, John Lisle, Robert Earl of Warwick, Charls Earl of Notingham, William Earl of Salisbury, Basil Earl of Denbigh, William Lord Gray of Wark, William Viscount Monson, Henry Vane the elder, Henry Rolls, Oliver S. John, John Wild, Edmund Prideaux, Edward Powel, Humphrey Foster, John Danvers, Henry Vane the younger, John Hippesley, John Thorowgood, Henry Holcroft, Humphrey Edwards, Lawrence Whittaker, John Brown, Edward Birkhead, George Manly, Roger Hill, John Trenchard, Michael Oldsworth, John More, Thomas Latham, John Hooker, Thomas Pride, Thomas Herbert, Thomas Falconbridge, and John Helyn, to be one,) Justices, to inquire by the oaths of honest and lawfull men, of the said liberties, by whom the truth of the matter may be known, of all, and all manner of Felonies, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sorceries, Art-magick, Trespasses, Forestallers, Regrators, Ingrossers, and Extortions whatsoever. And of all and singular other Malefactours, & offences, of which Justices of Peace may, or ought lawfully to inquire, by whomsoever, and howsoever done or committed, or which hereafter shall happen to be done, or attempted within the said Liberties. And also of all them which within the said Liberties in Conventicles against the Peace, in perturbation of the People, or by force of Arms, have gone,

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or risden, or hereafter shall presume to go, or ride: And also of all such who there, to the threatening of the Nation, or to kill them, have laid in wait, or hereafter shall presume so to do. And also of all Hostlers, and other persons whatsoever, which in abuse of weights and measures, or in selling victuals contrary to the forms of the Ordinances, or Statutes, or any of them, thereof for the common utilitie of England, and the people of the same, made, have offended, or so attempted, or hereafter shall presume so to offend, or attempt, within the said Liberties. And also whomsoever Bayliffs, Stewards, Constables, keepers of Goals, and other Officers, within the execution of their Offices, concerning the premisses, or any of them, have unduly behaved themselves, or hereafter shall presume so to do, or have been fearfull, remiss, or negligent, or hereafter shall happen so to be within the said Liberties. And of all and singular Articles, circumstances, and other things whatsoever, by whomsoever, and howsoever, within the said Liberties done, or committed, or which hereafter shall be done, or attempted in what manner soever, concerning the truth of the premisses, or any of them. And to behold all Indictments whatsoever so taken, or to be taken before you, or any of you, or before any of the late Justices in the said Liberties taken, and not yet deter-

determined,. And to make and continue all Proces thereof, against all manner of persons so Indicted, or which before you shall happen to be so Indicted, untill they be taken, yield themselves, or be Outlawed. And to hear and determine all and singular Felonies, Witch-crafts, Sortileges, Arts magick, Tresspasses Fore-stallings, Regratings, Ingrossings, Indictments aforesaid. And all and singular other the premises, according to the Laws and Statutes of England, as in such cases was used to be done, or ought to be heard and determined. And to chastise and punish all the said Delinquents, and every of them, for their offences respectively, by Fines, Ransoms, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, and other means, as according to the said Laws and Customs of England, or the forms of the said Ordinances, or Statutes were, or ought to be done. Provided always, that if any Case of difficultie upon any Determination of any the premises before you, shall happen to arise, then to give judgement, unless it be in the presence of one of the Justices of one Bench, or other, or one of the Justices of Assize assigned in the said Countie, you shall forbear to proceed. And therefore we Command you and every of you, that to keep the Peace, Ordinances, and Statutes, and all and singular other the premises, diligently to attend, and at such certain days, and places, which you, or any such said two, or

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more of you shall appoint as aforesaid, you shall make inquiries upon the premises. And all and singular the premises you shall hear and determine, and the same you shall do and fulfill in form aforesaid, being to do therein what appertaineth to Justice, according to the Law and Custom of England; Saving unto us our Amerciaments, and all other things unto us in this behalf belonging. We command therefore by the tenor of these presents that you, or any such said two, or more of you, as aforesaid, shall make known the same to the Bayliffs of the said Liberties, that then they shall cause to come before you, or any such said two, or more of you, as aforesaid, such and so many honest and lawfull men of the said Liberties, as well within Liberties as without, by whom the truth of the matter in the premises may be best known and enquired. Lastly, we have assigned the said John Bradshaw Keeper of the Rolls of the Peace within the said Liberties: And that therefore thou at the times, and places aforesaid, cause to come before thee, and thy fellows, the Writs, Precepts, Processes, and Indictments aforesaid; that the same may be perused, & duly, and finally determined as is aforesaid. In witness whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Our selves at Westminster,
the 15 day of February
in the Year 1649.

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Post-script. Here are ſome particular Treſpaſſers & Treſpaſſes, inſtanced with an indefinite concluſion of all others, which Juſtices of Peace may or ought to enquire, by whomſoever, or howſoever committed or to be committed. Now what act of injuſtice can be but is a treſpaſs? What Treſpaſſer can be, but is included in the word whomſoever? What manner of Treſpaſs can be, but is comprehended in the word howſoever? And what Juſtice of Peace can be, and be ſworn as aforeſaid, to execute this Commiſſion, and the Ordinances, and Statutes therein mentioned, according to the force, form, and effect thereof, that can omit to enquire of, and puniſh all Treſpaſſers and Treſpaſſes, within his juriſdiction accordingly, without committing that damnable ſin of Perjurie, prohibited by the ſecond Commandment? It is true, all of them live not always within their juriſdiction, and ſome that do, are often imployed upon other publick ſervices, on the like Oath, and ſome may be ſick, &c. ſo that many may be often lawfully wanting in this; are not therefore any two or more, of ſo many named in this Commiſſion

Commiſſion ſufficiently authorized, and ſtrictly injoined by it, not onely to enquire, but alſo to hear and determine, all and ſingular Treſpaſſes aforeſaid? And doth not the ſame Statute, that appointed them quarter Seſſions, alſo allow them as many Seſſions as they ſhall ſee needfull to hold, to perform their duties? Then what *Remora* can ſtay, or *Lucifer* fright them all, ſo that not ſo many as two of them be ready at all times to ſerve the Common-wealth in their office, and to diſcharge themſelves really in that behalf? Me thinks I hear ſome anſwer; Writs, and Commands from Higher powers: I ſay, this *Dilemma* is cleared before in *Lucifers* own caſe: Yea, but (ſay they) this practiſe holdeth; and if not obeyed, Juſtices of Peace, like ſervants, are by their Maſters, the Lords Keepers, or Chancellours, turned out of their Commiſſion. I confeſs it is too often true; but are not they mad Maſters that turn their ſervants out of their ſervice for doing it? and are not *Bride-wels*, and *Bedlam* as fit for mad Maſters, as for unruly Servants? are not the Laws powerfull, and plenti-

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full for the ordering of Masters, as well as servants? (Two Justices of Peace in my native County, *Brecon*, offering to break the peace with their daggers drawn one against the other, in presence of a Constable (that was servant to the one, and more inferiour to both, than any Justice can be to any Lord Chancellour) who arrested them with his sword, till they gave him bonds to keep the peace, which was the duty of their office, and his, and returned their bonds to Sir *John Crook* then Judge of that Circuit, who commended the Constable, and told the Justices (then sitting with him upon the Assizes) they ought to be Indicted of Perjurie.) If higher Justices transgress justice, is not their case the same? It is want of that worth therefore that becometh this Authoritie, and not a Writ surreptitiously obtained, or granted *ex improviso*, (which cannot determine Justice, although it may oppose it, while Justice in the interim may have the better opportunitie to determine Injustice) sometimes maketh some Justice of Peace desist in the due execution of his Comission, and

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incur Perjurie, as aforesaid. For suppose a Catch-pol, or a Goaler be indicted, imprisoned, and arraigned for Extortion in a Session of Peace, and procureth a *Certiorari*, *Habeas Corpus*, or *Corpus cum causa*, to remove himself, and his cause to one of either Benches, or a *Superfedeas* to proceed any further therein, or in the Commission of the Peace at all; it is true, that those Courts, and others, may grant such Writs, and others, and too often do, upon meer suggestions of injustice done, or like to be done, or some partiallity shewed by some Justice of Peace, *&c.* to either parties; but (say the Statutes) 25. *Ed.* 3. cap. 4. Stat. 5. and 37. *Ed.* 3. cap. 18. and 38. *Ed.* 3. cap. 9. and 42. *Ed.* 3. cap. 3. and 17. *Rich.* 2. cap. 6. the sum of all which you may see in *Rast. Abridgement tit. Accusation*, fol. 5. Such suggestions ought not to be received, but the Suggestours punished, and the Traduced righted; so that the granters of such Writs ought to have good causes for the granting thereof proved, before they grant them; or else they incur so many Perjuries, as breaches of the said Laws, and thereupon

upon ought to be Indicted, and judged by Justices of Peace of that limit wherein the offence is committed, who ought not to desist in their proceedings for any such said Writs (as hath been formerly shewed) unless they commit wilfull Perjury in so obeying, as the granters do in so granting, who ought not to grant any such Writs, but for the causes set down for every writ in and by *Fitz. N. B.* and the *Register*, in their several titles, upon due proof made of those causes before their grants, (as aforesaid) and a *causam significes* ought to be sent to a Justice of Peace for himself to certifie why he obeyeth not the *Certiorari* before any other proceeding (than a *Plures*) be had against him; whereupon, if he certifie any lawfull cause for him to proceed, as that he knoweth, or findeth by due proof, the justice and merit of the cause depending before him, and that he is authorized and sworn, (as aforesaid) or findeth the Writ to differ from the Record; then whatsoever power proceedeth against him, without proof of injustice done, or partiality shewed by him in that cause, sheweth it self partial

al and unjuſt in ſo proceeding, and fit to be overpowered by the ſtrength of the Countrey, if otherwiſe it will not. And whatſoever lawfull Commiſſion ſuch Injuſtice ſhall offer to ſupercede, Law and Juſtice warrant to be executed, any ſuch *Superſedeas* notwithſtanding, as the Statutes before cited declare at large. Therefore let me proceed in the caſe ſuppoſed; An extorting Bayliff indicted, impriſoned and arraigned, procures a Writ to remove or ſtay his cauſe; the Juſtices may and ought to proceed to judgement and execution, and their certificate of the cauſe of their non admiſſion of ſuch Writs, ought to be a ſufficient ſatisfaction to the Granters, for thereby the Offendour hath that juſtice he ought to have, by the hands of the ſaid Juſtices, who onely ought to give it him, and are ſworn and authorized ſo to do, (as aforeſaid;) and the Granters who are ſworn not to delay, or hinder it, have their lawfull and timely prevention from ſo great a miſchief, as (if they proceed further, or otherwiſe upon ſuch Writs,) is no leſs than manifeſt Injuſtice, and wilfull Perjury, both in-

quirable, and punishable by Justices of Peace within their limits, by this Commission, and the Statutes before mentioned; and the Statutes of 5. *Eliz.* 9. 14. *Eliz.* 11. 27. *Eliz.* 11. and 28. *Eliz.* 5. See *Cro. I. P.* fol. 17. and 116. And if indicted, the Justices of the Peace before whom such indictments happen to be, have full power to issue their Writs, *viz. venire facias* to the Sheriff of the County, or Bayliff of the Liberty, which if he return with a *habet*, then *distringas ad infinitum*; if with a *nihil habet*, then a *Capias*, which if he return with a *non est inventus*, then an *Exigent*, and *ut legat.* to arrest and imprison the indicted wheresoever found. And then a *Habeas Corpus* to bring him thence to his tryal where he was indicted, and the offence committed. And then if any evidence be wanting to convict or attaint, a *Centierari* to fetch any Record, or the tenor, which may conduce thereunto out of any Court whatsoever. And thereupon an *Alias*, *Pluras*, and *Attachement* &c. So that it is not the supposed superiority of any Court, must hinder justice to be done by an Inferiour, but the justice it self, and

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the worthiness and publick concernment, and necessity thereof that preferreth the Judge that is just, and of a competent jurisdiction in Law and reason, to do it before him that neglects it in his place whatsoever. As *David* before *Saul*, and the Keepers of the Liberty of *England* before the Destroyers of it. Howsoever it was otherwise conceived and practised, when Privy Councellors, Judges of *Star-chamber*, &c. would permit none to be made, or continue their fellow Justices of the Peace, but such as wore their blue-coats upon S^t. *George* his day, and became their servile fellow Perjurers all the year after, ready to do whatsoever they willed by Word, Writ, or Command whatsoever. But some suppose that in reason the Courts at *Westminster*, vulgarly called the *Higher*, have Prerogatives, and Priviledges above other Courts, whereby their Judges, and their proceedings ought not to be looked into by any Court of judicature, commonly accounted their *Inferiour*. This supposition is sufficiently answered before, but I further ask, can any man be so mad, as to suppose that any Court of justice

can or ought to have any prerogative, or priviledge to commit any Iniuſtice, or any Ceſſour, or Failer of juſtice in it ſelf? or to cauſe any ſuch defaults to be committed by any other Court? and that the Supreme power of *England* conſiſting in the Free-people thereof, univerſally concerned therein, can want the Prerogative and priviledge to puniſh, or cauſe to be puniſhed any ſuch Court, and the Iudges thereof, though never ſo highly reputed, but themſelves, and their creatures; and to cauſe the Laws and Statutes of *England* to be ſo conſtrued, and practiſed, that there ſhall be no Injuſtice, Ceſſour, or Failer of juſtice uſed therein? Do not the Statutes of 2. *Ed.* 3. cap. 8. and 20. *Ed.* 3. cap. 1. Sufficiently warrant, and abſolutely command that it ſhall be ſo? and is not the granting of ſuch Writs without proof of Injuſtice commmitted, or partiallity ſhewed by the Iudge that hath the cauſe depending before him, clearly Injuſtice, Ceſſour, and Failer of Iuſtice? and ſo fully implyed in and by the ſaid Statutes of 25 *Ed.* 3. cap. 4. 37. *Ed.* 3. cap. 18. 38. *Ed.* 3 cap. 9. *&c.*?

And

And is it not wilfull Perjurie, by the Oath made for Iudges, 18. *Ed.* 3. Stat, 3? Do not ſuch Writs ſo granted, give colour of excuſe to ſome Iuſtices to whom they are directed, (if they be no wiſer than the granters) to Perjure themſelves for company in committing Injuſtice by ceſſing, or deferring to do juſtice, contrary to the ſaid Statutes, and the duty of their office by their Commiſſion? Yea, but the Iudges of thoſe higher Courts are more learned in the Laws, and therefore know how to do Iuſtice better, and ſooner than others, (and this ſeemeth to be implied in the *proviſo* ſpecified in this Commiſſion, adviſing the Iuſtices of Peace in caſes of difficulty to be adviſed by the Iudges *&c.*) and Attorneys and Bayliffs that attend them, ought to have more priviledge to be juſtified by them than others? Yea, but doth not experience tell us, that ſome of them are no more learned in Law, or otherwiſe, than other long roabed tell-clocks; and that they adviſed King CHARLES who acted nothing without them in any of his Monopolies) to become as Perjurious as themſelves, but not

equal in cumpunction to that King and Judge that contrived the Clock and Jacks at *Westminster* (lately transformed from gowned Judges, to Souldier-like Halberteers) to mind them when it ſtrikes, to meaſure their howers by their honeſty, and that by their Oaths, *&c.* And that Indictments removed before them 20. years paſt, remain amongſt their Records, and ſo are like to continue in a perpetual diſcontinuance? And do not Scriptures tell us, that God found it neceſſary that the ſons of *Eli* ſhould have other correctours than their father, and ſo muſt the Supreme power aforeſaid, have other Chaſtiſers of Attorneys, Bayliffs, and Goalers, than the Iudges at *Weſtminſter*: or elſe it is to be feared, that God himſelf, who is the Supremeſt of all Iudges, and Power, and even Juſtice itſelf, will proceed to judgement againſt this Nation, in this cauſe in ſuit already in his higheſt Conſiſtory, where needs no *Certiorari*, nor can be *Superſedeas* admitted, but a *Corpus cum cauſa* moſt certainly granted, to bring every Priſoner to the Bar; where, whom he onely juſtifieth by his own onely righteouſneſs,

ouſneſs, and mercy, he receiveth into his endleſs glory, and rewardeth according to their imputed merits, with a bountifull, beautifull, everlaſting inheritance; whereof, let all ſuch as ſit upon tranſitory Tribunals, endeavour (by way of Juſtice done amongſt us without ceſſation, fail, ſale, delay or denial, but mixed with mercy, ſo that *Peter* may have time to hear the Cock crow) to be happy partakers: Or elſe roul Juſtice, roul through the Laws Subverſion to thine own Confuſion, with a garland of Deluſion; and mercy be unto them that deſire to practiſe it, AMEN.

FINIS.

Poſt-ſcript.

WOuld it not be an acceptable ſervice to God, if the *Juſtices* of *Peace* of the Countie of *Middleſex* would call a ſpeedie Seſſions, and therein inquire, hear, and determine according to the Law of God and *Magn. Charta*, &c. and this Commiſſion, (theirs being the like) who are moſt guiltie of the Gentlemans bloud that was moſt wilfully murthered, by the ſix Catch-pols, near the *Ducking-ponds* in *Iſlington* Fields, on the ſixth of *April*, 1650. Whether the

the Judges that granted a Writ to Arreſt for Debt? or the Murtherers that executed it with ſuch barbarous butcherie? or the perjured Jurie that ſaved them contrarie to two Verdicts? or the Judges that ſo adviſed them, contrarie to all Law, but ſuch a bloudie one as their Predeceſſours lately contrived, to juſtifie ſuch actions.

Can it be any difficultie for *Juſtices* of *Peace*, to find Law enough, both Divine and humane, to hang all the ſaid Actors? ſhall any Judge of either *Bench*, *&c.* be thought fit or indifferent to adviſe in this matter?

FINIS.